



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports from the Classical Field

It is the purpose of this department to keep the readers of the *Journal* informed of events and undertakings in the classical field, and to make them familiar with the varying conditions under which classical work is being done, and with the aims and experiences of those who are in one way or another endeavoring to increase its effectiveness. The success of the department will naturally depend to a great extent on the co-operation of the individual readers themselves. Every one interested in the *Journal* and in what it is trying to do is therefore cordially invited to report anything of interest that may come to his notice. Inquiries and suggestions will also be useful in directing the attention of the editors to things which may otherwise escape their notice. Communications should be addressed to J. J. Schlicher, 1811 N. Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Systematic Work in Latin Composition.—The following is part of a statement by Miss Josephine E. Sondericker, formerly of Oxford College (Ohio), which gives a good illustration of systematic work in constructions. The book used was Jones's *Latin Prose Composition*.

My plan is to make the principle involved in each lesson as clear as possible before the pupils begin their preparation of it. Then I have them bring the translated sentences to class and put them on the board. I correct the sentences, discuss the mistakes, and require the pupils to tell what each sentence illustrates. No grades are given for this work. Half of another recitation period is used in practice on the board with sentences that the pupils have not seen, but which illustrate the same principles. As before, an explanation of the constructions involved in them is required.

A written test is given when a subject (e. g., the Genitive) is finished or, in other cases, about once a month. Ten sentences are given to be translated, and the explanation of underscored words is required. These sentences I correct and grade, then hand back at the next recitation to the pupil, who is permitted for about half of the recitation period to make any corrections that he can. Then I make a second correction of the papers, adding to the pupil's previous grade credit for the corrections which he himself has made. This is the only grade that the pupil gets for his work, and it has proved to be a very satisfactory solution of a vexatious problem.

An Experiment in Latin Composition.—A desire to secure a more satisfactory co-operation on the part of their students in Latin composition has led the instructors in the Indiana State Normal School to make an experiment which has been carried on for about two years. They felt that the exercises in composition should stand in direct and vital relation to the reading of the students, in order to obtain the greatest benefit along both lines, and that they should be closely adapted to the needs of the individual class. The result was the following scheme which, in their opinion, has proved successful in many ways.

The teacher notes, in the reading of the class during the week, all those words, expressions, constructions, etc., in which it seems that the more concentrated work of composition can best aid them at that particular time. These matters, together with other points in which the past work of the class has shown

weakness, are assigned as material for composition once a week, and two or three members of the class are asked to compose English sentences illustrating the points in question. These are corrected by the teacher, so far as may be necessary, and are then put on the board to be translated into Latin by all the students on the day set apart for composition.

The plan has considerably increased the interest in composition and has led to a more diligent comparison of Latin and English idioms. The points are emphasized by being kept before the minds of the class throughout the week. No doubt, the feeling that they are able to do for themselves what some mythical being in Boston or Ithaca is in the habit of doing for others has had a good effect. And the added feeling of responsibility on the part of those who compose the sentences, together with their natural desire to have their share in the performance pass off well, results in a concentration of attention and an alertness which it is not always easy to secure.

Devices for High-School Work.—Mr. E. G. Hill, of the Seattle High School, publishes a little book, entitled *A Help for Latin Students*, which contains the forms, the common constructions with grammar references and explanations, and all the words which are used at least ten times in Caesar, arranged according to their roots. It appears that all the roots but six occur in the first book, and these six are found in the second. In the forms the endings are set off by being printed in red ink.

A Latin Drill Book, by Miss Margaret H. J. Lampe, of the Bloomington, Ill., High School, is a blank book of seventy-eight pages for drill in forms and in the derivation and formation of words. A verb, for example, is printed at the top of the page and blank spaces are designated to be filled out with its various tenses, moods, etc.

A series of "Latin Games," on the same general principle as the game of "Authors" has been devised by Professor E. D. Wright (Appleton, Wis.). There are two packs of cards dealing with the common verbs, their meanings and principal parts, two dealing with the conjugations, and a "Game of Latin Authors," which consists of fifty cards, one each for as many Latin authors, with seven questions about the author and his life and works.

The Lawrence Latinist.—The first number of a sixteen-page publication by the Latin students of Lawrence University (Appleton, Wis.) appeared last spring under the title given above. It testifies on every page to the alertness and progressiveness of its promoters, and reflects fully the interests of the Latin work in the institution. There are editorials, short articles on various phases of the student's Latin study, several neat metrical translations from Horace and Catullus, a Latin letter to Virgil, unique translations (under the heading "Mirabile Dictu"), news of Latin students past and present, a Latin honor list, an account of a meeting of the Latin Club, a list of the new books in the library which are of interest to Latin students, an account of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, in which we find that of twenty-two graduates from Lawrence University,

who are teaching Latin in Wisconsin, nineteen have joined the Association, while only "three are out of the fold," and lastly, a string of "grinds" under the caption "Verbera cui verbera debeantur."

The paper appears as one of the numbers of the Lawrence University Bulletin, which is published by the institution.

New Plays of Menander.—About a year ago some forty leaves of a manuscript of Menander were found in Egypt, from which, much damaged as they are, about 1,300 lines and parts of lines have been deciphered. These lines form parts of four different comedies. The plots of the plays, as they appear from these remnants, seem rather meager, and they may be said to furnish a sufficient excuse, in a way, for the combination of two plots into one, which the Roman dramatists practiced so extensively when they adapted them to their own stage. The life depicted in the plays is that already well known from Plautus and Terence.

Recent Discoveries.—A marble discus-thrower has been found at Castel Porziano, a few miles east of Ostia, on the ground once occupied by the gardens of a villa of the second century, which was itself built on the site of one dating from the time of Augustus. The statue, as restored from the fragments, is complete with the exception of the head, right arm, left foot, and the fingers of the left hand. It is now in the National Museum, and is considered by some to be the best extant copy of Myron's famous work, both in fidelity to the original and in execution.

On the site of the Gardens of Sallust in Rome was found a perfectly preserved statue of one of the daughters of Niobe. This piece, which is of Greek marble, had been carefully concealed in an underground gallery, near the north angle of the Servian Wall. The figure rests upon the left knee, with the head thrown backward and both hands reaching toward the wound in the back. The work seems to belong to the Hellenistic period and to be closely related to the Niobid statues at Copenhagen. It has no connection with the Niobe group in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.

At Alesia, France, a pan's pipe was discovered, consisting of a rectangular block of wood, in which are seven small holes of varying depth and traces of an eighth.

A soldier's monument was found near Paris, the fifth of its kind from that locality. The inscription shows that it marked the grave of a certain Fortunatus, a *vexillarius exercitus*.

The siege-works of Scipio Aemilianus at Numantia (133 B. C.) have been discovered, including five of the seven forts mentioned by Appian, as well as several larger camps and part of the wall of circumvallation. The barracks and other buildings were of stone. No other such military structures are known before imperial times.

During the removal of a house at the foot of the Tarpeian Rock the statue of an old woman was found, very realistic in style, and belonging to the same period

as the statue of the old woman with the wine jug in the Capitoline Museum. In the newly discovered statue the woman carries a basket.

New England Notes.

Connecticut.—The third meeting of the Connecticut section of the Classical Association of New England was held on October 26, at the Norwich Free Academy. After an address of welcome by the principal of the Academy, Mr. Henry A. Tirrel, the following programme was given: "Ideals and Practice in College Preparatory Work in the Classics," Harley F. Roberts, Taft School. The paper was discussed by several of the members. "A Vacation in Italy," by Professor Tracy Peck of Yale, brought the old familiar places most vividly before the audience. "A Peripatetic Talk on Casts in Slater Museum," by Dr. P. V. C. Baur, of Yale, gave a clear outline of the periods of Greek sculpture, the artists, and their tools, and was illustrated from the casts themselves. "The Roman's Playground," by Professor Karl P. Harrington, of Wesleyan University, was illustrated by views of the beautiful mountain and seaside resorts of ancient Italy. "With Roman and Moor in Andalusia," by Professor C. U. Clark, of Yale, was illustrated by views of Roman ruins and Moorish towns and palaces taken on a trip from Gibraltar to Seville. The entire session was a successful and inspiring one.

Rhode Island.—The members of the Classical Association of New England in Rhode Island met at Brown University and considered the formation of a Rhode Island branch. Officers were elected, and a series of winter meetings was planned.

At a round table in connection with the meeting of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction at Providence, Professor Francis G. Allinson, of Brown University, and others spoke upon "Greek and Latin as Literature."

Massachusetts.—It has been proposed to hold a mid-winter meeting in Boston for the great number of classical teachers in that vicinity. It is thought that such a gathering would be well attended, and would attract many who are not yet members of the New England Association.

Miscellaneous News.—The work in archaeology at Johns Hopkins is well organized now under Professor H. L. Wilson (Roman archaeology), and Dr. D. M. Robinson (Greek). Professor Wilson brought with him from Italy a large collection of original Roman antiquities (about a hundred inscriptions, many marbles, bronzes, vases, etc.), which together with the material already on hand on the Greek side (embracing many fine vases) gives the department a good working apparatus.

The Simison Latin Fund at DePauw University has been substantially increased by the Simison heirs. This fund has been productive for about thirty years; the revenue from it is expended upon the Simison Latin Library.

Professor Howard Crosby Butler, of the department of archaeology at Princeton, spent the summer in Asia Minor, where he examined a number of ancient sites with a view to future excavation. Among the places explored were Sardis, Philadelphia, Magnesia, Laodicea, and Colophon. Professor Butler had a very satisfactory conference with the Sultan with reference to this work.

Dr. D. G. Hogarth, formerly director of the British School at Athens, addressed the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute at its annual meeting, November 8, on "Ionia and Lydia, and the Results of the Excavations at Ephesus."

The University of Cincinnati has made important additions to its set of casts and its classical library. Large classes are reported in the advanced and graduate work. Northwestern also reports a very large increase in archaeology and in freshman Latin. Greek has been made a freshman elective at Buchtel College; a good registration is reported.

Recent Changes in Classical Faculties.

Bowdoin College.—Kenneth C. M. Sills promoted from adjunct professor to professor of Latin, to succeed William A. Houghton, retired.

Williams College.—H. C. Blagbrough appointed assistant in Latin; J. S. Galbraith, A.M., appointed instructor in Greek.

Hotchkiss School (Lakeville, Conn.).—Dr. Lester Brown, professor of Greek in Drury College (Mo.), appointed master in Greek.

University of Vermont.—John Ellsworth Goodrich, for more than a third of a century professor of Latin, has been made professor emeritus. He is succeeded by Marbury Ogle (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), as assistant professor of Latin.

Harvard University.—Professors H. W. Smyth and J. W. White are on leave of absence for a year.

Latin School (Cambridge, Mass.).—Isaac B. Burgess, formerly of the Morgan Park Academy, Ill., has been appointed master in Latin.

Princeton University.—Dr. Leroy C. Barrett, formerly instructor in Latin at Johns Hopkins, and A. M. Harmon from the School at Rome, have been appointed preceptors in classics; H. P. Houghton (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), Dr. H. B. Van Deventer, W. A. Fleet (Rhodes Scholar), and P. Nixon (Rhodes Scholar), appointed instructors in classics; Dr. D. R. Stuart, formerly preceptor, has been promoted to a professorship in classics; Edward Capps, formerly professor of Greek in The University of Chicago, appointed professor of classics.

University of Pennsylvania.—Professor John C. Rolfe is in Rome this year as professor in the American School of Classical Studies. Dr. Fleming James has been appointed instructor in Greek and Latin; Dr. George D. Hadzsits gives graduate and undergraduate instruction as research fellow, succeeding Dr. Kelley Rees, who has become professor of Greek in Adelphi College.

Johns Hopkins University.—Ralph Magoffin (fellow in the school at Rome last year) is conducting courses in ancient history; Professor Wilfred P. Mustard, formerly of Haverford College, has been appointed collegiate professor of Latin.

George Washington University.—Dr. Charles Sidney Smith, assistant professor of Greek and Latin, promoted to a professorship in Greek and Latin; M. W. Hendry appointed instructor in Greek and Latin.

University of West Virginia.—Frank Trotter, A.M., appointed professor of Latin. Professor R. W. Douhat will devote his attention more especially to classical philology.

Wake Forest College.—Hubert McN. Poteat appointed instructor in Latin; Jesse Gardner (A.B., 1907), appointed instructor in Latin in Shorter College, Rome, Ga.; J. B. Weatherspoon (A.B., 1906) appointed instructor in Greek in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville.

Western Reserve University.—Dr. W. G. Leutner, instructor in Greek, is abroad on leave of absence for the year. His place is taken by Sereno B. Clark (Ph.D., Harvard, 1907).

Oxford College.—Orma Fitch Butler (Ph.D., Michigan, 1907) becomes professor of Latin, to succeed Josephine E. Sondericker.

Miami University.—Dr. Norman W. DeWitt appointed professor of Greek.

Marietta College.—Mr. D. T. Schoonover, of the University of Chicago, appointed professor of Latin.

University of Cincinnati.—J. W. Thayer, A.M., appointed assistant in Latin.

Indiana University.—Dr. E. H. Sturtevant, acting assistant professor of Latin for two years, has gone to Barnard College.

Notre Dame University.—Dr. G. A. Marr and Dr. J. B. Delauney have been appointed professors of Latin, and M. J. Shea and J. B. Reno instructors in Latin. Professor J. B. Reynolds has gone to the Interlaken School at LaPorte, Ind.

Wabash College.—Daniel Dickey Hains, associate professor of Latin and Greek, has been made acting professor of Greek, in charge of the department, to succeed Professor Henry Z. McLain, deceased.

DePauw University.—Miss Dade B. Shearer (A.B., Chicago), has been appointed instructor in Latin to succeed Esther B. Ludwig, A.M., who goes to the South Bend (Ind.) High School.

Hanover College.—H. W. Wolfe, of Indiana Central University, has been appointed professor of Latin and German, to succeed C. R. Melcher, who goes to Kentucky State College.

University of Illinois.—Dr. E. W. Hope, instructor in classics, goes to Leland Stanford University, and is succeeded by Dr. H. F. Allen, formerly of Princeton University, as associate in Greek and Latin.

The University of Chicago.—Susan Helen Ballou promoted to an instructorship, and Gordon J. Laing to an associate professorship in Latin; G. L. Hendrickson, professor of Latin, has gone to Yale.

Northwestern University.—W. A. Oldfather, who has been doing research work at Munich, will return in the middle of the year.

University of Wisconsin.—Guy C. Colburn, fellow, and Willard Shannahan have been appointed assistants in Latin; A. G. Laird promoted to an associate professorship in Greek; R. D. Lee, assistant in Latin, has been appointed professor in Greek and Latin in Central College, Fayette, Mo.

University of Michigan.—Dr. Campbell Bonner, associate editor of the *Journal*, appointed junior professor of Greek; Dr. Bonner was previously professor of Greek in the Peabody College for Teachers (University of Nashville).

Hillsdale College.—Frank B. Meyer, professor of Latin, is spending a year

on leave of absence at Harvard as Austin scholar in classics; Kingsbury Bachelder, professor of Greek for twenty-four years, died August 27.

Olivet College.—Samuel Grant Oliphant (Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), Johnston Research Scholar, appointed professor of Greek; A. R. Crittenden, professor of Latin, is on leave of absence for the year.

Iowa State Normal School.—Professor Frank I. Merchant has been appointed to the professorship of Latin to succeed F. C. Eastman, who has gone to the Iowa State University.

Ottawa University.—Raymond A. Schwegler, professor of Greek and education, becomes a member of the Department of Education in the University of Kansas; Professor W. S. Gordis has been put in charge of the college Latin and Greek, and Miss Ida Belle Shive of the Burrton (Kas.) High School, becomes instructor in Latin in the academy.

University of Kansas.—Earl W. Murray, Rhodes scholar, has been appointed assistant professor of Latin, to succeed R. T. Hargreaves; A. F. Hendrix, formerly assistant professor of Latin, died October 3, at Gettysburg, Pa.

University of Missouri.—An instructorship in Sanskrit and comparative philology has been established.

Washington University.—Dr. George R. Throop has been appointed instructor in Greek and Latin.

William Jewell College.—S. E. Stout, A.M., appointed associate in Latin, in charge of Latin in the Academy.

Tulane University.—Myron J. Luck, formerly teaching fellow in Greek, goes to Lehigh University as assistant professor of English.

Fargo College.—Joseph Walleser, Rhodes scholar, and Christine Mina Pollock appointed instructors in Latin.

Yankton College.—Mr. H. Ozanne (A.M., University of Chicago, 1907), has been appointed professor of Latin.

University of California.—L. J. Richardson has been promoted from assistant professor to associate professor of Latin; Professor E. B. Clapp is away this year on leave of absence as professor at the American School at Athens; Dr. O. M. Washburn, formerly at the University High School, Chicago, has been appointed instructor in Latin and will give particular attention to archaeology; M. E. Deutsch of the Berkeley High School has been made assistant in Greek.

University of Washington.—H. B. Densmore, Rhodes scholar (1904-7), appointed instructor in Latin and Greek.

University of Idaho.—Dr. H. L. Axtell (Ph.D., Chicago, 1906) appointed professor of Greek and Latin; Mr. Evan Sage appointed instructor in Latin.

A Correction.—By an oversight the address of Dr. G. N. Olcott in the December number of the *Journal* (in the article "Ancient Coins for Purposes of Illustration," p. 79) was incorrectly given. It should be 438 W. 116th St.

Professor Minton Warren, 1850-1907.—American classical scholarship has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Professor Minton Warren, of Harvard

University. His death occurred November 26, 1907, and was very sudden. He fell to the ground without any warning, just as he had turned to walk homeward from the door of the house of a friend. The shock to his very large circle of friends and students was all the greater from the fact that he had always been very active and vigorous physically, and, with the exception of a serious illness in 1888, in good health.

Minton Warren was born January 29, 1850, at Providence, Rhode Island, the son of Samuel Sprague and Ann Elizabeth (Caswell) Warren, and a lineal descendant of Richard Warren, one of the Plymouth company who came from England in the Mayflower. His early education was received in the schools of Providence. He was graduated as Bachelor of Arts at Tufts College in 1870, and joined the Graduate School at Yale in the autumn of 1871, where his name was enrolled with twenty-four others—among them, Dana, Hastings, Lanman, Manatt, and Perrin—and where he came under the inspiring influence of such men as Hadley, Whitney, and Lounsbury.

After teaching for some time at Medford, Mass., he was called, in preference to some forty candidates, to the vacant principalship of the Waltham High School, on a salary of \$2,500. The position was unsought by Mr. Warren, and the method used by the school committee in filling it was a flattering tribute to his qualities as a teacher. He accepted the call, began his work there December 1, 1873, and continued it with admirable efficiency until July, 1876, when—yielding to the constraining ambition for an academic career on what must be for years a much smaller income—he sailed for Europe. Here he spent three years, enjoying at Leipzig the instruction of Curtius in Greek, of Ribbeck in Plautus, of Arndt in Latin paleography, of Windisch in Sanskrit, and at Bonn, as a member of the seminary, coming under the teaching of Bücheler and Usener. He received the Doctor's degree at Strassburg in 1879, and in September of that year began his work at Baltimore as associate in Latin at the Johns Hopkins University. Here he labored successfully for two decades until his removal to Harvard. During the year 1896-97 he was director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. In the spring of 1899 he accepted a reappointment as director, which was tendered him on the understanding that the position was to be a permanent one; but reconsidered the matter upon receiving, very shortly after, the call to Harvard University, where he continued until his death.

Professor Warren was married December 29, 1885, to Salomé A. Machado, of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Warren and her two children, Minton Machado and Francisca Machado, survive him. The son is now a student in Harvard College.

No extended notice of Professor Warren's work as a Latinist is here possible. His publications, while not numerous, were always models of scholarship, and won for him recognition at home and abroad. The earliest was, "On the Enclitic *-ne* in Early Latin" (*A. J. P.*, Vol. II, pp. 50-82); the last his wise treatment of the much-discussed archaic inscription on the stele discovered in the forum (*A. J. P.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 249-72). Happily he lived to enjoy many congratu-

latory letters from classical scholars on his skilful interpretation of this difficult monument. But his great and permanent memorial is the large number of Latinists, now holding academic positions in America, who studied under him at Johns Hopkins and at Harvard Universities, and that larger number whom he generously aided from his abundant store. No man ever applied to him without being enriched. His abhorrence of intellectual pretense, his devotion to truth, his accuracy, love of learning, and high attainments remain an ideal and inspiration for all.